

# NARROMINE WEST SOLAR FARM

## Visual Analysis, and Landscape Concept

Prepared for:

**Providence Asset Group**

704/99 Bathurst Street, SYDNEY NSW 2000

SLR Ref: 620.30234 Version No: -v2.0 FEBRUARY 2021





#### PROJECT NAME

Location Lot 2221, DP 1101864 1570 Dandaloo Road, Narrowmine, NSW 2821

Project Number 620.30234.00000

Client Providence Asset Group

#### PREPARED BY

##### **SLR Consulting (Pty Ltd)**

ABN 29 001 584 612

Level 2, 15 Astor Terrace, Spring Hill QLD 4000

PO Box 26, Spring Hill QLD 4004 Australia

Phone +61 7 3858 4815

[www.slrconsulting.com](http://www.slrconsulting.com)

#### BASIS OF REPORT

This report has been prepared by SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the timescale and resources allocated to it by agreement with Providence Asset Group (the Client).

Information reported herein is based on the interpretation of data collected, which has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

This report is for the exclusive use of the client. No warranties or guarantees are expressed or should be inferred by any third parties.

This report may not be relied upon by other parties without written consent from SLR.

SLR disclaims any responsibility to the Client and others in respect of any matters outside the agreed scope of the work.

This report has been designed to be reproduced at A3 size.

#### DOCUMENT CONTROL

Reference	Date	Prepared	Checked	Authorised
620.30234.00000-v0.1	February 2021	Dallas Ellis	Dean Butcher	Dean Butcher
620.30234.00000-v1.0	February 2021	Dallas Ellis	Dean Butcher	Dean Butcher
620.30234.00000-v2.0	February 2021	Dallas Ellis	Dean Butcher	Dean Butcher



## CONTENTS

<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>2</b>
1.1 Background.....	2
1.2 Site Location .....	2
<b>2. BASELINE VISUAL ENVIRONMENT</b> .....	<b>3</b>
2.1 Subject Site and Surrounding Context .....	3
<b>3. LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ANALYSIS</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>4. PROPOSAL</b> .....	<b>4</b>
4.1 Project Description .....	4
<b>5. VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT</b> .....	<b>5</b>
5.1 Process .....	5
5.2 Assessment of Visual Impacts for Key Receptors .....	5
5.3 Receptor Sensitivity .....	6
5.4 Magnitude of Landscape Change .....	6
5.5 Impact of Significance on Landscape Character .....	6
5.6 Summary of Potential Landscape Character Impacts .....	6
<b>6. SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT</b> .....	<b>17</b>
6.1 Summary of Assessment .....	17
6.2 Mitigation Measures.....	17
<b>8. LANDSCAPE CONCEPT</b> .....	<b>18</b>
8.1 Landscape Plan.....	18

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

This Visual Analysis and Landscape Concept has been prepared for the proposed Solar Farm near Narromine, NSW.

This visual analysis assessment has been prepared to provide an effective and objective assessment of the anticipated high level impacts of the project on the surrounding visual environment.

SLR has worked closely with other members of the project team in determining and rating visual impacts of the proposed solar farm project works on its immediate surrounds as well as suggesting mitigation measures to further reduce any impacts that may occur.

There are 2 parts to this report.

- Visual Analysis and
- Landscape Concept

## 1.2 Site Location

The land on which the Solar Farm is located (the subject site) for the proposed Solar Farm (the project) is situated approximately 1 km west of the Narromine Township.

The site is located at Dandaloo Road and the proposed development will consist of solar panels mounted on single-axis trackers connected to a power conversion station with an access and hardstand area from Dandaloo Road. The development will be confined to Lot 2221, DP1101864 (Figure 1).

### LEGEND

-  Proposed Lease Area (Subject Site)
-  Railway



Figure 1. Locality Plan Scale (m) 0 250 500 1000 2500

## 2. BASELINE VISUAL ENVIRONMENT

### 2.1 Subject Site and Surrounding Context

The subject site is located on the northern side of Dandaloo Road, Narromine and is a typically open grassed rural site, similar to those rural properties surrounding it. The site is approximately 1km west of Narromine township. The site falls generally from south west to north west from approximately AHD 237m to AHD 238m.

#### 2.1.2 Roads and Access

The subject site is accessed by one road, Dandaloo Road which is a local sealed road that is adjacent to the site on the southern side. The site is open to Dandaloo Road with very little vegetation or infrastructure to obscure views into it.

The Mitchell Highway is generally parallel to Dandaloo Road to the north of the subject site and is the main route in and out of Narromine. Views from the Mitchell Highway are generally open but are partially obscured towards the site by scattered vegetation and the Irrigation Channel from the Macquarie River.

Other local roads such as McNamaras Lane and Old Blackwater Road, are located near to the site but do not have direct access to it.

#### 2.1.3 Vegetation

The subject site has been cleared of vegetation except for a few scattered specimens remaining which are located on the western edge of the proposed Solar Farm.

The local area in general is very sparsely vegetated, with some established vegetation along McNamaras Lane, Old Blackwater Road, other local roads and property boundaries. Vegetation along Backwater Cowal and the Macquarie River represent the densest and more significant vegetation in the area but are not visible from the subject site

#### 2.1.4 Structures

There are no structures on the subject site. There are a number of rural residential dwellings in the surrounding area to the south and west of the site and higher density detached residential dwellings in the township of Narromine to the east.

There are a number of rural structures within the context of the site associated with local agricultural industry and land uses.

#### 2.1.5 Infrastructure

The subject site has power poles and lines running past it on the southern side along Dandaloo Road.

## 3. LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ANALYSIS

### 3.1 Regional Context

The landscape character of the region surrounding the site is flat, open rural lands used with a mix of pastoral and agricultural uses. Whilst the vegetation is sparse on the agricultural lands, it is typically concentrated around the local waterways. This however is generally not within the local visual context of the site.

### 3.2 Baseline Visual Character of Subject Site and Surrounds

The subject site is typical of the rural landscape character of the region in that it is open and typically devoid of tree and vegetation cover. As the size of the site is small in the context of its surrounds, it utilises the 'borrowed landscape' of the adjoining rolling hills to define its visual context and define local views.

## 4. PROPOSAL

### 4.1 Project Description

A full description of the proposal is provided within the main Statement of Environmental Effects and site plans, but a brief description is as follows. Section 4.1.1 identifies key elements of the proposal that are of particular relevance to an assessment of impacts on the visual analysis.

#### 4.1.1 Indicative project Layout

The solar electricity generating facility will consist of the following elements:

- Solar array area of approximately 9.48 hectares within a total fenced area of approximately 13.3 hectares
- Solar array mounted on trackers (147 sets)
  - Rectangular photovoltaic module
  - Trackers area horizontal single-axis type
  - Solar array up to 2.6m high with +/-60° rotation angle
  - Trackers orientated north - south
- Associated infrastructure
  - Power Conversion Station (PCS)
  - Entry to the site via improved access from Dandaloo Road
  - Security fencing
  - Car park area
  - Offload and hardstand area

During construction, temporary facilities located within the site may include:

- Construction office

#### 4.1.2 Solar panel dimensions and arrangement

The proposed solar array module dimensions are approximately 1.1 m wide x 2.3m high. They are mounted on a tracking system that will maximise the electricity production. The tracking system rotates about a north-south axis to follow the sun with the aim of orienting each panel to be as close to perpendicular as possible to the incoming sun.

The tracking systems will be arranged in rows running in a north-south direction as indicated in **Figure 2**. The diagram in **Figure 2.1** illustrates the dimensions and rotation of the panels. The panels only rotate from east to west and are not tilted toward the north.

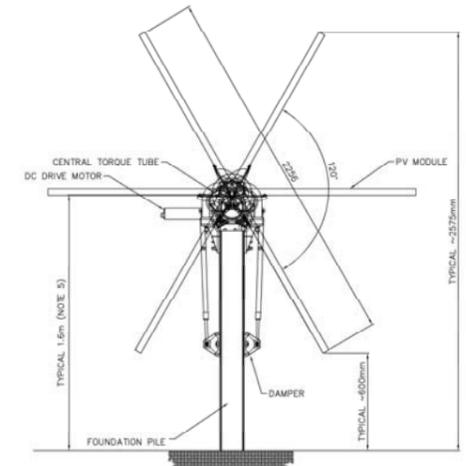


Figure 2.1 Solar panel / tracking system

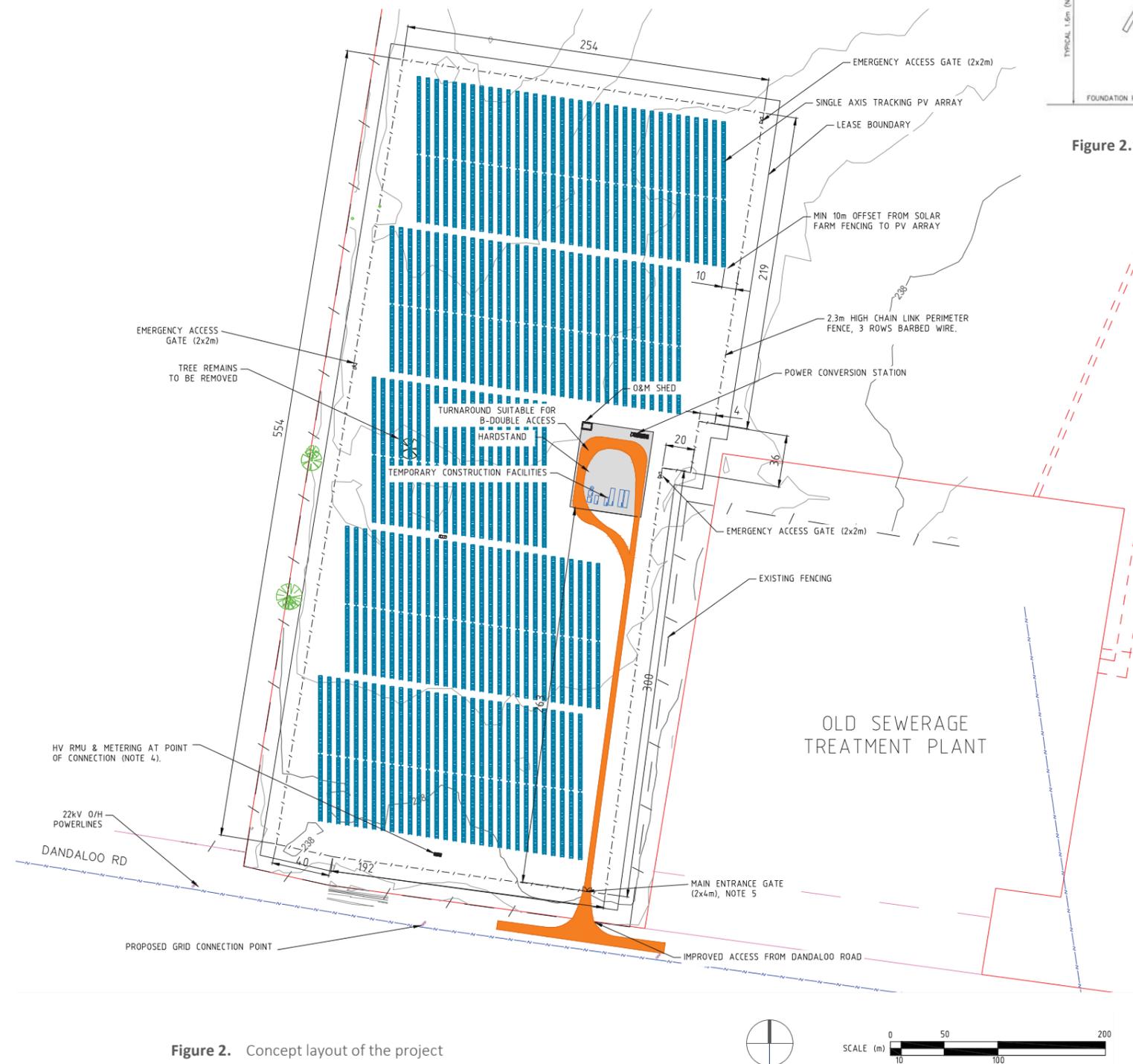


Figure 2. Concept layout of the project

## 5. VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 5.1 Process

The Visual Impact Analysis generally applies the assessment techniques set out in the 'Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition' (2013) prepared by The Landscape Institute and the Institute for Environmental Management and Assessment (UK).

The analysis includes the following:

- Review of the proposal (scale, bulk, height, technical specifications and landscape);
- Analysis of the subject site (visual exposure, visual qualities and landscape values);
- Identification of potential impacts on key receptors including the rating of magnitude for each receptor group;
- Rating of impact significance for each receptor group.
- The significance is evaluated as a product of the sensitivity or value of the receptor, and the magnitude of impacts on the receptor;
- Potential mitigation measures to meet the necessary planning requirements and any community expectations;
- The report included a desktop analysis and a visual site investigation in November 2020. The desktop review included the review of aerial photography, site topography and vegetation cover;

Photo-montages were also prepared to inform the analysis.

### 5.2 Assessment of Visual Impacts for Key Receptors

Photographic imagery was taken of the site to assist in the assessment of visual impacts. Photos were taken with a Canon EOS 6D Mark II digital single-lens reflex (DSLR) camera with a 50 mm lens.

Three photomontage images were prepared to assist in the Visual Analysis process; all from public receptor points.

The five receptors used in the photomontage were selected to investigate a range of visual solutions and illustrating views from areas of perceived sensitivity. During the site investigation, local areas around the site were observed to determine the potential visibility of the proposed Solar Farm.

For the purposes of this Visual Analysis a Photomontage image was produced from each of the three viewpoints chosen. The approximate extent of the proposed Solar Farm has been identified to give a general impression of the location on site and the approximate height.

The Photo montage Images are represented in Section 5.8 and show the following overlays of information.

- Existing visual baseline (existing landform);
- Overlay of the final solar farm proposed development.

### 5.3 Receptor Sensitivity

The receptor sensitivity is derived from a combination of factors including:

- Receptors interest in the visual environment (high, medium or low interest in their everyday visual environment and the duration of the effect);
- Receptors viewing opportunity (prolonged, regular viewing opportunities); and
- Number of viewers and their distance/ angle of view from the source of the effect, extent of screening/ filtering of view.

Whilst the assessment of visual values and effects is largely measured on a qualitative basis, assessment against scale enables a more objective evaluation and comparison of sensitivity of receptors and magnitude of effects. The Receptor Sensitivity Rating is described as being High, Medium, Low or Negligible as described in **Table 1**.

### 5.4 Magnitude of Landscape Change

The Magnitude of Change to the landscape character depends on the nature, scale, intensity, extent and duration of the impacts/ change due to proposal. The magnitude of change also depends on the loss, change or addition of any feature to the existing landscape and is based on the character type that is most likely to be impacted by the project prior to the addition of any mitigation measures.

The Magnitude of Change is described as being High, Medium, Low or Negligible as described in **Table 2**.

Descriptions of Magnitude and Sensitivity are illustrative only and there is no defined boundary between levels of impacts.

Table 1. Receptor Sensitivity Rating

Receptor Sensitivity	Description
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visitors to heritage sites, regionally important locations, scenic routes, lookouts within 2.5km with quality views, important views of the site and surrounding areas where landscape is the specific focus.</li> <li>• High numbers of visitors</li> <li>• Views to landscape that are rare and or unique and are possibly vulnerable to change</li> <li>• Views from residences within 1km of the site or are representative of high quality views</li> </ul>
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Travellers/visitors along roads or rail routes that are not scenic routes but offer quality views within 2.5km of the site</li> <li>• Medium numbers of visitors/ residents (rural communities or townships)</li> <li>• Views that are representative of local character or sense of place but are not rare or unique</li> <li>• Views from residences beyond immediate vicinity (1km-5km) of the site or are representative of moderate quality views</li> <li>• Recreational users/ viewers beyond 2.5km from the site with moderate interest in their surrounds</li> </ul>
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Travellers/visitors along roads or rail routes that are not scenic routes but offer reasonable views within 4km of the site</li> <li>• People at place of work where setting or views not important to quality of working environment</li> <li>• Recreational users not dependent on views or scenic quality of landscape</li> <li>• View experience takes in broad context with which site is visible but not an important element.</li> <li>• Small numbers of visitors with passing interest in their surroundings (those travelling along mid-level roads)</li> <li>• Viewers whose interest is not specifically focused on landscape or scenic qualities (commuters, workers)</li> </ul>
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very occasional or low level of users with passing interest in their surrounds (those travelling along minor roads or views from the air)</li> <li>• Travellers/visitors along unsealed roads offering views greater than 4km of the site</li> </ul>

### 5.5 Impact of Significance on Landscape Character

The Impact Significance is evaluated according to 2 key criteria as noted above and is reflected in **Table 3**.

The rating is a means of comparing impacts on different receptors. Professional judgement and experience have been applied in order to identify the level of significance for each character type which has been assessed on its own merits.

- The sensitivity of the receptor or existing landscape; and
- The magnitude of the change or impact that is likely to occur.

The process of assessment and the use of the ratings tables reflect typical outcomes for visual impacts.

- Impacts on receptors that are particularly sensitive to change in views and visual amenity are more likely to be significant.
- Impacts that constitute a substantial change to the visual environment are likely to be more significant than the impacts that do not cause substantial change.

### 5.6 Summary of Potential Landscape Character Impacts

The following sheets summarise the assessment of impacts on each of the identified visual receptor groups.

Three representative viewpoints were identified where the site could be seen preferably from public locations. Due to the distances from the site, presence of topographic and vegetated features, surrounding structures and the limited views from publicly accessible areas, the choice of viable views was limited. The following sheets describe and rate the sensitivity of each viewpoint, the nature and magnitude of impacts likely to occur and the resultant significance of impacts for each receptor.

Typically views to the site from local roads and other public locations in the area were very limited. Photos from each receptor are provided and photomontages prepared to show how the proposed Solar Farm will be perceived from that particular viewpoint. Mitigation measures have been included where appropriate.

Table 2. Magnitude of Change

Magnitude of Change	Description
<b>High</b>	<p><b>Dominant Change</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major change in view at close distances, affecting substantial part of the view continuously visible for a long duration or obstructing a substantial part or important elements of the view</li> <li>Overwhelming loss or additional features in the view such as the nature of view or character of landscape fundamentally changed</li> <li>Views to key landscape features affected</li> <li>Visual amenity of local residents or road users substantially diminished</li> <li>Substantial change to the landscape due to loss of and or change to elements, features or characteristics of the landscape creating an overall worsening of landscape quality</li> </ul>
<b>Medium</b>	<p><b>Considerable Change</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clearly perceptible changes in views at intermediate distances resulting in either distinct new element in a significant part of the view or a more widely ranging, less concentrated change across a wider area</li> <li>Significant loss or addition of features in the view, such that nature of view or character of landscape is altered</li> <li>Noticeable contrast of any new features in the view such that the nature of the view or landscape character is changed</li> <li>Noticeable contrast of any new features or changes compared to existing landscape</li> <li>Views to key landscapes partially obstructed but views remain intact</li> </ul>
<b>Low</b>	<p><b>Noticeable Change</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minor memorable change to the landscape or views</li> <li>Temporary or reversible impact</li> <li>Landscape dominant element and built form/ development well integrated within it</li> <li>Little permanent change or no fundamental change to local landscape character</li> </ul>
<b>Negligible</b>	<p><b>Barely Perceptible Change</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No memorable or rarely perceptible change to landscape character or key views</li> </ul>

Table 3. Effect Significance Rating

Receptor Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change in Landscape				
		High (Dominant Change)	Medium (Considerable Change)	Low (Noticeable Change)	Negligible (Barely Perceptible Change)
High		High	Moderate-High	Moderate	Minor-Moderate
Medium		Moderate-High	High	Minor-Moderate	Minor
Low		Moderate	Minor-Moderate	Minor	Minor-Negligible
Negligible		Minor-Moderate	Minor	Minor-Negligible	Negligible

### 5.6.1 Selected Viewports



Figure 3. Selected Visual Receptors and Direction of View

### 5.6.2 Viewpoint 1 - Existing



Receptor - VP1	Mitchell Highway, Narromine
Coordinate Location	32°13'6.378" S 148°13'9.372" E
View Description	View from Mitchell Highway looking south east toward the proposed solar farm site.
Distance from Site	Approximate 900m
Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open rural (agricultural) landscape, with minimal canopy vegetation in the background except along the roads behind the site to the south, such as Old Backwater Road. Established vegetation visible in the foreground of the view.</li> <li>Generally flat landscape with no prominent topographical landform visible from this viewpoint</li> </ul>

### 5.6.3 Viewpoint 1 - Proposed



Receptor - VP1 Summary of Impact Assessment	
Receptor Sensitivity	Low
View Magnitude of Landscape Change	Low
Impact Significance	Minor
Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From this location and given the low visibility of the solar array, planting on the northern side of the solar farm would not be required. As per viewpoint 3 however planting on the western side of the array would be recommended and which may be partially visible from this location</li> <li>No tree planting or formal shrub planting.</li> </ul>

### 5.6.4 Viewpoint 2 - Existing



Receptor - VP2	Mitchell Highway, Narromine
Coordinate Location	32°13'25.008" S 148°13'33.576" E
View Description	View from Mitchell Highway, looking south
Distance from Site	Approximate 400m
Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open rural (agricultural) landscape, with minimal canopy vegetation in the background except along the roads behind the site to the south, such as Old Backwater Road. Established vegetation visible in the foreground of the view.</li> <li>• Generally flat landscape with no prominent topographical landform visible from this viewpoint</li> </ul>

### 5.6.5 Viewpoint 2 - Proposed



Receptor - VP2 Summary of Impact Assessment	
Receptor Sensitivity	Low
View Magnitude of Landscape Change	Low
Impact Significance	Minor
Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From this location and given the low visibility of the solar array, planting on the northern side of the solar farm would not be required. As per viewpoint 3 however planting on the western side of the array would be recommended and which may be partially visible from this location.</li> <li>No tree planting or formal shrub planting.</li> </ul>

### 5.6.4 Viewpoint 3 - Existing



Receptor - VP3	Dandaloo Road, Narromine
Coordinate Location	32°13'48.276" S 148°12'27.06" E
View Description	View looking east towards the solar farm site along Dandaloo Road
Distance from Site	Approximate 1.2 km to the edge of the site
Comments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open rural (agricultural) landscape, with minimal canopy vegetation in the background except along the roads behind the site to the south, such as Old Backwater Road. Established vegetation visible in the foreground of the view.</li> <li>• Generally flat landscape with no prominent topographical landform visible from this viewpoint</li> </ul>	

### 5.6.5 Viewpoint 3 - Proposed



Receptor - VP3 Summary of Impact Assessment	
Receptor Sensitivity	Low
View Magnitude of Landscape Change	Low
Impact Significance	Minor
Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to the exposure of the array on the western and southern sides to existing and future residential development along Dandaloo Road, the planting of low shrubs (max height 2.5m) on these frontages is recommended.</li> <li>• Planting should be information and not hedged to retain the local rural character. No tree planting or shrubs planting higher than 2.5m</li> </ul>

### 5.6.6 Viewpoint 4 - Existing



Receptor - VP4	Old Backwater Road, Narromine
Coordinate Location	32°14'18.87" S 148°13'17.34" E
View Description	View from Old Backwater Road, looking north towards the solar farm site
Distance from Site	Approximate 600m
Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open rural (agricultural) landscape, with minimal canopy vegetation in the background except along the roads behind the site to the south, such as Old Backwater Road. Established vegetation visible in the foreground of the view.</li> <li>Generally flat landscape with no prominent topographical landform visible from this viewpoint</li> </ul>

### 5.6.6 Viewpoint 4 - Proposed



Receptor - VP4 Summary of Impact Assessment	
Receptor Sensitivity	Low
View Magnitude of Landscape Change	Negligible
Impact Significance	Minor - Negligible
Mitigation Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to the exposure of the array on the western and southern sides to existing and future residential development along Dandaloo Road, the planting of low shrubs (max height 2.5m) on these frontages is recommended.</li> <li>• Planting should be information and not hedged to retain the local rural character. No tree planting or shrubs planting higher than 2.5m</li> </ul>

## 6. SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT

### 6.1 Summary of Assessment

The visual environment for the subject site and surrounding area is characterised by open, flat rural land.

Whilst the subject site has been cleared of vegetation, the local rural character of the area is evident and reinforced by the surrounding land uses and vegetation.

Although the site is located within a relatively short distance from Narromine township, views of the site from public vantage points will be generally only visible from surrounding roads nearby such as the Mitchell Highway, Dandaloo Road and McNamaras Lane. Most of these views however will be limited due to the distances from the site and existing elements that will obscure views. As the surrounding topography is very flat, this will exacerbate the limited visibility of the solar farm elements especially given the level of prominence in the landscape will be very low. This will result typically in the solar farm having limited visual impacts on the surrounding visual environment.

Given similar distances and degrees of visibility of views from the Mitchell Highway and Dandaloo Road, VP01 and VP02 will have a similar impact significance rating. Relative distance from the site for VP03 and VP04 will dictate the level of visibility, receptor sensitivity and magnitude of change for these 2 viewpoints.

The Solar Farm is considered to have an overall Effect Significance of **Minor**.

### 6.2 Mitigation Measures

As described in the summary for each of the 4 viewpoints, the height and nature of the solar farm along with the distances from the site will mean that it will not be a highly visible element within the landscape. However as it represents a minor visual change to the rural landscape some mitigation would be recommended on those sides that are visible from the main public viewpoints.

Given the low height of the solar array, informal planting of native shrubs to complement the existing rural character along the western side of the lease area and along the Dandaloo Road Frontage (southern) outside of the fence line would assist in minimising visual impacts of the development on the surrounding rural and residential landscapes. Screen planting on the northern and eastern sides would not be required.

The planting of trees directly adjoining the solar farm would not be encouraged due to the potential for shadows to be cast over the array during certain times of the day.

This planting will help screen the Solar Farm as viewed from the viewpoints VP3 and VP4.

Table 4. Summary of Visual Impact Ratings for each Receptor

Receptor	Receptor Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Effect Significance
VP1	Low	Low	Minor
VP2	Low	Low	Minor
VP3	Low	Low	Minor
VP4	Low	Negligible	Minor Negligible

## 8. LANDSCAPE CONCEPT

### 8.1 Landscape Plan

#### LEGEND

-  Existing trees
-  3-4m wide buffer with shrub planting (native species) outside of security fence and within the lease boundary

#### PLANTING SCHEDULE

SHRUBS			
SPECIES	COMMON NAME	APPROX. HEIGHT	POT SIZE
<i>Acacia decora</i>	Western Silver Wattle	Up to 2m	150mm
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	Birthday Candles	Up to 2.5m	150mm
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush	1m	50mm

Shrub planting to boundary to minimise any visual impacts of the development on the surrounding rural landscapes.

Lease Boundary

Minimum 10m wide access between fence and solar trackers to allow service access

Existing surface to be retained and made good where required after construction

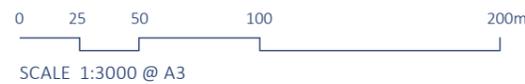
Hardstand

Single access tracking PV array

2.3m high chain link perimeter fence

DANDALOO ROAD

DANDALOO ROAD



## ASIA PACIFIC OFFICES

### BRISBANE

Level 2, 15 Astor Terrace  
Spring Hill QLD 4000  
Australia  
T: +61 7 3858 4800  
F: +61 7 3858 4801

### MACKAY

21 River Street  
Mackay QLD 4740  
Australia  
T: +61 7 3181 3300

### AUCKLAND

Level 4, 12 O'Connell Street  
Auckland 1010  
New Zealand  
T: 0800 757 695

### CANBERRA

GPO 410  
Canberra ACT 2600  
Australia  
T: +61 2 6287 0800  
F: +61 2 9427 8200

### MELBOURNE

Level 11, 176 Wellington Parade  
East Melbourne VIC 3002  
Australia  
T: +61 3 9249 9400  
F: +61 3 9249 9499

### TOWNSVILLE SOUTH

12 Cannan Street  
South Townsville QLD 4810  
Australia  
T: +61 7 4722 8000  
F: +61 7 4722 8001

### NELSON

6/A Cambridge Street  
Richmond, Nelson 7020  
New Zealand  
T: +64 274 898 628

### DARWIN

Unit 5, 21 Parap Road  
Parap NT 0820  
Australia  
T: +61 8 8998 0100  
F: +61 8 9370 0101

### NEWCASTLE

10 Kings Road  
New Lambton NSW 2305  
Australia  
T: +61 2 4037 3200  
F: +61 2 4037 3201

### WOLLONGONG

Level 1, The Central Building  
UoW Innovation Campus  
North Wollongong NSW 2500  
Australia  
T: +61 2 4249 1000

### GOLD COAST

Level 2, 194 Varsity Parade  
Varsity Lakes QLD 4227  
Australia  
M: +61 438 763 516

### PERTH

Ground Floor, 503 Murray Street  
Perth WA 6000  
Australia  
T: +61 8 9422 5900  
F: +61 8 9422 5901